

Exhibit / _____

Def. Doc. #1869

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

The Official Gazette, Extra,
dated 15, June 1932.

The Stenographic Record of the Proceedings in the House of
Representatives at the 62nd Session of the Imperial Diet, No. 9.

Sitting opened at 10:52 a.m., 14 June, Tuesday 1932.

Resolution (regarding recognition of Manchoukuo) proposed by
Mr. KUHARA, Fusanosuke and other 45 other members.

Resolution: Resolved that the Government should recognize
Manchoukuo.

Mr. KODAMA, Yuji: "I should like to explain the purport of the
resolution for the recognition of Manchoukuo. It is indeed an un-
precedented happening that a resolution on an important diplomatic
move unanimously agreed upon by the House of Representatives was
laid before the Diet under a coalition cabinet. I believe the world
Powers will also recognize that the discussion of a matter supported
by the whole nation is, in itself, democratic and that the ultimate
objective of this diplomatic action consists in the establishment of
peace. It has lately been much discussed by British and American

Def. Doc. #1869

newspapers that free and unbiassed diplomacy should be based on the principle of equality of mankind, equality of all races.

I think that we, who represent the Japanese people must heartily appreciate the unprejudiced comments of some European and American papers with regard to this matter. "The Times", "The Daily Mail", "The Manchester Guardian" in Great Britain, and the French Papers such as "Le Temps" "Le Journal" and others, showing sympathy with the position of the Japanese Empire, frankly admit that Manchuria should be given to Japan or that the welfare of Manchoukuo depends upon the help of a cultured state like the Japanese Empire-----What (Part Omitted) have become of our special rights and interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia? When we consider that our special rights and interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia which were, through the efforts of our senior, diplomat KUMURA, Jutaro as well as of Roosevelt and Witte, established in those regions for the eternal prosperity of the Japanese Empire have all been brought to naught as a result of the weak-kneed policy of submission to European and American Powers, this is no joking matter. (Someone shouts "the HARA Cabinet did it!")

We are now discussing from the viewpoint of a truly national front regardless of the cabinets in power. What was the result of such a policy? As regards the railways in Manchuria and in Mongolia that are considered as the foremost of our rights and interests, all the big five railways have gone out of Japan's control, have they not?

Def. Doc. #1869

There is nothing that Japan has truly gained by her rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia. Japan has failed in everything because of her rights and interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia. Japan made big mistakes and failures in dealing with foreign exchange, tariff, 3 Lientan and Chuanchaoten. S.M.R. is the only interest which helped Japan in her financial plan. It is a fact that all other interests made no development^{worth}/mentioning.

Thus, our rights and interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia had been gradually stripped off; our one thousand fellow countrymen and a million Koreans had been subjected to outrages and slaughters, and driven to the depths of misery. At that moment, the Liuchaokou Incident broke out. Heaven has not yet forsaken the Japanese Empire. It was in response to the cry of the Japanese people that the army spring to its feet in indignation. It was in response to the call of Heaven, the call of God that the Army came forward to serve the state. (Applause).

When we consider that they rose in this spirit and that it was the exercise of the legitimate rights which our predecessors, Roosevelt, Witte and others had established for the eternal prosperity of Japan, we may say that the repulsive forces latent in the nation at last asserted themselves against inefficiency in diplomacy

Def. Doc. #1869.

Both from the practical consideration of the Anti-War Pact and the 9-Power Treaty, and from the theory of racial self-determination, we feel convinced that to recognize Manchoukuo as soon as possible at all costs is a righteous step which the Japanese should of necessity take as the expression of the will of the whole Japanese. (Applause).

Allow me to quote an example from a foreign country. What was the result when the Hay-Herran Treaty was rejected at the Senate of Columbia because of the Isthmus of Panama? The United States warships proceeded to Colon, landed men and bought off the soldiers of Columbia, did they not?

This is an open fact. Expression of a nation's intention should be made freely and at will. What was the result of their buying off?

Seven days after that, the United States recognized Panama, did she not? ----- (Part Omitted) "----Not only the problem of Panaman independence but many other examples can be cited. Does not the newspaper 'Le Temps' say that, though the civilized countries in the world are raising objections to Japan, they have no right to say anything to Japan if they look back, even a little upon the past -- upon what they have actually done in their history of diplomacy? ---- (Part Omitted) ----- Since Premier SAITO is fortunately a statesman with a great love for justice and peace and Count UCHIDA, who is to become the Minister of Foreign Affairs is held in esteem by us as a senior and furthermore a great diplomat who has a profound knowledge

Def. Doc. #1869

about Manchoukuo, I may say positively it is as clear as day that through the efforts of the statesmen Manchoukuo's exchange will be adjusted, her economy put to order, and, as for the customs question, this recognition of Manchoukuo will have favorable effects, thereby exerting good influences on our special rights and interests -----".

(Part Omitted)

Mr. YAMAJI, Joichi. "-----The independence of Manchoukuo is already an established fact. If its recognition is delayed on the ground that Manchoukuo as a state is not yet sufficiently well organized, we cannot help feeling great anxiety about her future. Because, anyone can easily imagine that, whereas the recognition of independence is very ardently hoped for by the 30 million inhabitants of Manchuria, if even our country, which is her immediate neighbour does not recognize her, the 30 million inhabitants will feel exceedingly uneasy and it will cause a grave consequence ----- (Part omitted)

"----- Speaking from the stand point of state science, it goes without saying that Manchoukuo is provided with the form of a State. Moreover, the declaration of Manchoukuo of its founding, proclaims respect for international fidelity, Open Door, equal opportunity, etc. Since it is provided with the form of a State and the international declaration of that State is such as mentioned above, I think there is no reason for the world Powers to make any objection to the recognition of this new country. (Applause). Particularly,

Def. Doc. #1869

the Soviet Union furnishes a fact that can be regarded as having virtually recognized Manchoukuo. Besides, we may expect that the United States will not make any objection to this recognition of Manchoukuo and there would be no reason for making such an objection, if she herself thinks of similar instances, such as the independence of Cuba, the conclusion of the treaty for its protection, the independence of Panama, the conclusion of its canal treaty, etc.-----

(Part omitted) ---- Now, I express my approval of this resolution by stating here again that it is the hope of all of us to adopt it solemnly with a truly serious determination, with a disinterested motive and free from all party feeling" (Part omitted).

Speaker (Mr. AKITA, Kiyoshi). "All members have stood up."
(Applause). This bill has been passed unanimously.

(Latter Part omitted)

官報號外 昭和七年六月十五日

○第六十二回帝國議會衆議院議事速記第九號

昭和七年六月十四日（火曜日）午前十時五十二分開議

決議案（滿洲國ノ承認ニ關スル件）

（久原房之助君外國十五名提出）

決議案

決議

政府ハ速ニ滿洲國ヲ承認ス可シ

右決議ス

（一八七頁ノ一段）

Def. Doc. No. 1869

○兒玉右二君 滿洲國承認ニ關スル決議案ノ趣旨ヲ申述セヨウト思ヒマス、米國一致ノ内閣ノ下ニ、衆議院一致ノ外、其後ニ關スル決議案ノ上程サレタコトハ、實ニ殊ダ當テアラザル事柄デアリマス、斯ル國民ノ輿意ヲ議論スルコト是レ自体ガ即チ民衆的デアリ、此外交要求ノ議論ガ平和ニ立脚シテ居ルコトハ、世界列國モ亦之ヲ認メルデアラウト思フデアリマス、自由公正ナ外交ガ人類ノ、所謂人種平等ニ立脚セネバナラヌト云フコトハ近頃ノ英吉利

亞米利加ノ新聞モ盛ニ議論シテ居ラレルヤウデアリマスルガ、茲共ハ此邊
會ニ於テ、歐米ノ新聞ガ日本帝國ノ立場ニ同情ヲ表セラレ、或ハ英吉利ノ
「ビ・タイムズ」トカ「デイリー・モーロー」トカ「マンチエスタ」ガ「リテイオ
ナド」ノ所論ニ對シテ、或ハ佛蘭西ノ各新聞、「ル・タン」トカ「ジユルナル
ナド」云フ新聞ガ、日本帝國ノ立場ニ同情シテ、卒直ニ滿洲ヲ日本ニ與フベ
シトカ、或ハ滿洲國ノ幸福ハ、文化的日本帝國ノ援助ニ俟タナゲレバナラ
ヌトカ云フヤウナ所論ヲ拜見致シマシテ、吾々日本帝國民衆ヲ代表スル者、
勿論上下一致心ヨリ此新聞社ノ諸君ニ敬意ヲ表ササケレバナラヌト思ヒマ
ス。

(中略)

○兒玉右二君(續)

(中略)

(一八七頁ノ三段)

滿蒙ノ特殊權利ト云フモノハドウナツテ居ルカ、「ル・タン」トカ「ジユルナル
ウイッテ」ガ小村壽太郎先達ト共ニ、日本帝國萬代ノ驍ハ爲ニ樂イテ與レ
タ滿蒙ノ特殊利益ハ、軟弱ナル歐米追隨外交ノ爲ニ、悉ク水泡ニ歸シタガ

トチ考ヘルナラバ、是ハ冗談事デハナカラウ（「原内閣ガヤツタノダ」ト呼フ者アリ）ドノ内閣デモ憐ハヌ、吾々ハ眞ニ國チ愛フル學問一般ノ點ヨリ議論シテ居ルノデアル、其結果ドウ云フヤウナコトニナツタ、滿蒙ノ鐵道、一番ノ巨金トシテ算ヘラレル鐵道ハ五大鐵道悉ク皆日本ノ巨金チ占レタデハナイカ、日本人ガ眞ニ滿蒙巨金ノ爲ニ儲ケタモノハ一ツモ無イ、滿蒙巨金ノ爲ニ悉ク失敗チシテ居ル、爲害ノ上ニ、關稅ノ上ニ、三聯單ノ上ニ、專照單ノ上ニ、悉ク日本帝國ハ大失敗、大蹙跌チシテ、財政計畫ノ上ニ日本ノ富ニ貢獻チシタモノハ、唯々滿鐵ガ積ニ存シテ居ル位デアツテ、一タリトモ有意義ニ何等ノ發展チ見テ居ラヌノハ事實デアリマス。

茲共ハ斯ウ云フヤウニ段々ト諸君ト共ニ考ヘルト、眞ニ滿蒙ノ特殊巨金ナルモノハ巨金タト割ギ取ラレテ、十萬ノ同胞、百萬ノ朝鮮人、實ニ汚ナイ言葉デアリマスケレドモ、滿鐵チサレル者、虐殺サレル者、殆ド悲慘ノ極ニ達シテ居ツタ、其時ニ朝鮮人ノ暴發チ起ツタ、天未ダ我ガ日本帝國チ棄テザルノデアリマス、軍部ガ憤然トシテ起ツタノハ民衆ノ聲

デアリマス、軍部ガ身ヲ選デテ國家ニ獻シタノハ天ノ恩デアリ、神ノ降デ
 アリマス（拍手）私共ハ此氣ノ上ニ立ツテ、自衛權ノ發動デアルト云フ
 コトヲ考ヘルニ及ンデ「ルーズヴェルト」「ウィッテ」ナドガ、日本帝國
 ノ永遠ノ爲ニ考ヘテ呉レタ、先輩諸公ノ正當ナル能力ノ發動ガ漸ク現レテ
 來タ、無難外交ニ採購ヲサレタ其反撥力デアルト斷言スルモノデアリマス

（中略）

（一八八頁ノ一段）

私共ハ現在ノ不戰條約ノ實際ト九箇國條約ノ實際、民族自決ノ議論ヨリ
 シテモ、如何ニシテモ滿洲國ニ對シテ、應ニ承認ヲ與ヘルト云フコトハ、
 當然日本人ノ執ルベキ正義ノ議論デアリ、國民ノ同意デナケレバナラヌト
 信ズル者デアリマス（拍手）外國ノ例ヲ引クコトヲ御許チ願ヒタイ「パナ
 マ」地峽ノ爲ニ「ヘーヘラン」條約ガ「コロンビター」ノ上院デ否決セラレ
 タ時ノ結果ハドウデアツカ、聖米利加ノ軍艦ガ「コロン」ニ上陸シテ、
 「コロンビター」ノ兵隊ヲ買収シタデハナイカ、是ハ公然ノ事實ダ、コンナ
 コトヲ説明スルコトハ自由奔放デナケレバナラヌ買収シタ結論ハドウダ、
 七日目ニ「パナマ」ヲ承認シタデハナイカ

(中略)

(一八八頁ノ二段)

音ニ「パナマ」獨立ノ問題ノミナラズ、例チ引ケバ幾ラモアル「ル・タン」ト云フ新聞ハ、世界ノ文明國ガ日本ニ對シテ色々異議ヲ唱ヘルケレドモ自分共ガトツテ來タ外交ノ實態ヲ返返ツテ見ルナラバ——後へ少シデモ返ツテ見ルナラバ、日本ニハ何モ言ヒ得ナイデアラウト言ツテ居座デハナイカ

(中略)

幸ニシテ齋藤總理大臣ハ、正義ヲ愛スル、平和ヲ愛スル所ノ政治家デアリ、而近ク外務大臣タチル内田伯ハ、私共ハ此御方ハ外交ノ長者デアツテ、而モ滿洲國ニ付テハ、非常ナル誤イ造詣ノアル、其ニ滿洲國ニ於テ編テ洗東サレ來ツタ所ノ大ナル外交家デアルトスルナラバ、此人黨ノ力ニ依ツテ、滿洲國ノ爲替ヲ整正シ、經濟ヲ整正シ、而シテ國稅問題ニ付テハ、日本帝國ノ殊ニ特殊ニ益ノ上ニ、此滿洲國承認ニ依ツテ偉大ナル效果ノ果ガルコトハ、火ヲ管ルヨリモ明デアルト私ハ斷言致シマス

(中略)

○山道義一君

(中略)

(一八八頁ノ四段)

滿洲國ノ獨立ハ既ニ現存ノ事實デアリマス、若シ滿洲國ノ國家ノ内容ガ、未ダ十分ニ整備セラレテ居ラザルガ爲メ、其承認ガ延引セラレルト云フガ如キコトガアルトシマスナラバ、滿洲國ノ將來ニ對シ、重大ナル心配ヲ惹起サザルチ得ナイノデアリマス、何トナレバ若シ非常ニ熱烈ニ滿洲三千萬ノ住民ニ依ツテ獨立承認ガ希望セラレテ居ルニ拘ラズ、其隣接國家デアル我國デスラ承認ヲ與ヘザルト云フコトニナリマスナラバ、此三千萬住民ハ一大不安ニ襲ハレ、由々シキ結果ヲ惹起スルコトハ誰シモ想像シ得ルコトト思フノデアリマス

(中略)

(一八九頁ノ二段)

滿洲國ハ國家學上カラ申シマスト、國家トシテノ形式ヲ具備シテ居ルコトハ申ス迄モナイ、更ニ滿洲國ノ宣言、其建國ノ宣言ニ依リマスレバ、國際會議ノ尊重、門戶開放、機會均等ナドノ宣明ヲ致シテ居ルノデアリマス、此點ヨリ見マスレバ、國家トシテノ形態ヲ備ヘ、其國家ノ國際的宣明ガ以

上ノ如クデアルト致シマスナラバ、世界ノ列國ハ此新國ヲ承認スルコト
ニ付テ異議ヲ決ム理由ハ少シモ存在シテ居ラヌト認ムヘル（拍手）殊ニ
「ソヴィエト」露西亞ハ事實上ニ於テ前國ヲ承認セタト認ハレルヤウナ事
實ヲ提示シテ居ルノデアリマス、又亞米利加ハ前國ヲ知ノ如ク「キューバ」
ノ獨立、其保護條約ノ締結バナマノ獨立、其ノ邊河國ノ締結等ノ事情ヲ
盡ラ考ヘテ見マシタナラバ、此諸國皆承認スルト云フコトハ、何等異議
ヲ決ムハ致シマスマイシ、又異議ヲ決ムベキ理由ハ其處ニナイト云フコト
チ明カニ認ムルノデアリマス。

（中略）

（一八九頁ノ「段」）

吾々ハ此決議ヲ爲スニ當リマシテハ、一切ノ私心ヲ去リ、黨派心ヲ離レ眞
ニ重大ナル決議ヲ以テ、莊嚴ニ此決議ヲ取シ、云フコトガ同志一同ノ
希望デアリト云フコトヲ、更ニテ茲ニ早急ニ本決議案ニ賛成ノ意ヲ表ス
ル次第デアリマス。

（中略）

○議長（秋田清君）起立は畢（拍手）本議ハ全會一致可決致シマシタ。
（後略）

自分、山崎 高は衆議院議員の職にある者なるところ、別紙日本文
五枚より成る書簡は、自分、其の職務上承當にある、昭和七年六月
十日日開議の、衆議院議事録第九編自一九〇七頁の自分の正副な
る寫なることを證明します

昭和二十二年五月十六日

於衆議院

山崎

高

右は自分の面前に於て署名捺印せられたることを證明します

同日於同所

立會人 武井 次 男